DR. LASKER'S SUDDEN DEATH.

DYING ALMOST ALONE IN A STABLE.

TAKEN WITH A HEMORRHAGE IN THE STREET-IHS VISIT TO THIS COUNTRY.

In a stable in this city, unattended save by one friend, a strange physician and a few stablemen Dr. Edward Lasker, the well-known German political leader, died at a late hour on Friday night. He dined that evening at the house of the well-known banker, Jesse Seligman, No. 2 East Forty-sixth-st. Between ten and eleven o'clock he bade good-night to his host, and in company with August Wasserman, a friend, who is staying at the Gilsey House, he started to walk down town to No. 102 Lexington-ave., where he had been living for three weeks. Between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-fourth sts. Lasker complained of pain and dizziness, and a moment or two afterward was seized with a hemorrhage. Mr. Wasserman wished to call a cab, but his companion objected. The hemorrhage seemed in some degree to have relieved him, and he said he was perfectly able to walk the remaining half dozen When they reached Twenty-eighth-st. however, Dr. Lasker was nearly unconscious, and his friend half carried and half led him to Mrs. Paran Stevens's stable. Here he was assisted to a chair. He was breathing with difficulty and evidently dving. One of the stablemen ran for Dr. Charles T. Buffum, who lives at No. 12 East Twenty-eighth-st., but when the physician reached the dying man life was nearly extinct. He only breathed a few times. It was then about twenty minutes past eleven.

The body of the dead man lay in the stable for several hours, until Deputy Coroner Jenkins granted a permit for its removal. It was then taken to No. 102 Lexington-ave. Early yesterday morning Coroner Martin was given notice; in the afternoon he went to the house and made an investigation. He that a post-mortem examination was advisable, and this will be made early this morning. The only relative of Dr. Lasker in this city is H. Richter of No. 822 Lexington-ave., who is a drygoods merchant doing business at No. 440 Broadway. A brother of the deceased man lives in Galveston, Texas. He will probably arrive here on Wednesday morning.

DR. LASKER'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

Dr. Lasker came to this country on the steamship Werra on June 22, in order to get rest from professional work and also to study American institutions and life. He was accompanied by his brother, who met him in London. After spending some time here he visited his brother in Galveston. He accompanied the Villard excursion party and witnessed the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad. He also made a trip through the Catskills and visi ed Saratoga and other watering-places. After spending a few weeks in Washington he came to New-York, intending to return home to Germany in time to attend the opening of the German Reichstag. He arrived in this city about three weeks ago, and it was his intention to visit Boston before his final departure, at the invitation of his relative, Dr. R. Lasker, a prominent Jewish rabbi of that city. He had engaged a passage in the steamer Main, which sails on January 26. Shortly after his arrival in this city Dr. Lasker was taken ill and had to seek the advice of Dr. Abraham Jacobi. His sickness was traced to the kidneys, but he had been severely taxed mentally and physically by his incessant

EXPRESSIONS OF RECREE.

Dr. Lasker was held in the highest esteem by his countrymen of all creeds in this city, and there were many callers yesterday at the house in Lex-Ington-ave. Among them were Jesse Se igman, Carl Schurz, S. Kauffman, A. Heide, bach, George Stein, and Oswald Ottenderfer.

Dr. Jacobi said last night night : "I formed Dr. Lasker's acquaintance on the Villard excursion. and we saw a good deal of each other then. I first attended him professionally about two weeks ngo at his house in Lexington-ave. He had had a fit of momentary unconsciousness and had been attended by Dr. Carter, I recommended perfect rest, for I knew that his brain was overtaxed and the least excitement might prove fatal, and I imagine the last attack was cerebral in its nature.

Mr. Richter said that the body would be em balmed and forwarded to Germany for burial. He added that the general impression among the med-ical men seemed to be that Dr. Lasker had disd

feal men seemed to be that Dr. Lasker had disd from heart disease,
"Herr Lasker seemed in good spirits and thoroughly well while dining with us last night," said Jesse Seligman. "He and Mr. Wasserman left the house about a quarter to eleven and he hade us a cheerial good-night. I last saw him walking briskly down Frith-Ave., for the night was bitterly cold. Mr. Wasserman tells me that when they reacaed Twenty-eighth-st., after he had had the lit of coughing. Herr Lasker staggered and put his hand to his heart. He never speke afterward. A stranger who was passing helped to carry him into the stable, where he was laid on a pile of sleigh roles."

robes."
GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 5.—Morris Lasker, a brother of Herr Edward Lasker, started for New York this afternoon. Mr. Lasker is one of the leading merchants of this erty. The flags here are at baff-must to-day, and many wholesale houses have closed their doors as a tribute to the dead states-

DR. LASKER'S CAREER.

Dr. Edward Lasker was a Prussian by birth, and was born on October 14, 1829, at Jaroczyn in the Province of Posen, of Jewish parentage. As a youth he studied law, and studied for several years at Berlin. Alter passing two State examinations he determined to dy the laws of other countries besides his own, and for this purpose lived some years in both England and France. While in England he studied constitutional law with great assiduity, the fruits of which were apparent when on his return home in 1856 he published several pamphiets of a decidedly liberal tendency. A series of liberal political article in a leading paper also attracted much attention, but ruined his prospects with the Government, a state of affairs which his religion also helped. In 1865 he was elected to the Prusslan–House of Deputies by a Berlin constituency and subsequently represented Magdeburg in the same house. Five years inter he began the practice of his profession in Berlin, but neglected it for parliamentary work. He was afterward elected German Relchstag, where he repre-Berlin, and afterward was elected

the constituents of Saxe-Melningen. At his stentranee into political life Dr. Lasker joined the Progressist party, but soon after the war with austria he became one of the founders of the National Liberal party, which has long been the strongest party in the Reichsten.

party, which has long occur Reichstag. Of the National Liberals Dr. Lasker was until two Of the National Liberals Dr. Lasker was until two Of the National Liberals Dr. Lasker was unnit way cars and he became widely known throughout Europe as the keenest adversary of Prince Bismarck, whom on occasion he has never feared to oppose most vigorously. His powers of debate, which were extraordinary, and the strength of his intellect were ever epposed to the reactionary tendency toward absolution and oligarchism. In home aftairs he was always to be found on the sade of strict constitutionalism, and this often brought him into hostic relations with the Government as regards internal policy. In foreign aftairs, however, he was generally in accord with the Government.

ment.

In personal appearance Dr. Lasker was noticeable chiefly for the finely modelled bendend dl. miled carriage. He was medest, almost disident, in his bearing, but when he begain to talk his full force became apparent and even in conversation his cloquence was well-min trrestating. On the platfern or in the factehstar he occume transformed and seemed to throw his rail powers into his argument, with an after forgetfulness and abandonment of self. He will be a loss beyond measure to the National formen and, see then to the abstract powers into his argument, with an after forgetfulness and abandonment of self. He will be a loss beyond measure to the National Liberal party, though his influence has recently been somewhat weakened by his support of the socialist law. Dr. Lasker was much and in some respects favorably impressed with what he saw of American manners and political dring his visit here. Speaking on a recent occasion, he said that the country seemed in its political challons, but the system of government seemed in him to be excellent, as were also the public schools and institutions.

A CITY'S DEBT PAID BY TELEGRAPH.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 5.—The temporary failure in the payment of the Austin city bonds was owing to a delay in the mails. The city is in the best possible financhal condition and had fully provided to meet the bond when due. The authorities here, learning of the failure to-day, insmediately telegraphed the full amount to New

FUNDING THE DEBT OF MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 5,-The Funding Board engaged in the settlement of the debt of the old city of Memphis will publish their report to morrow, showing that of the estimated debt of \$5,500,000 it has funded \$3,500,000, of which \$350,000 were judgments. The time for funding expires on January 31. Recently the following, who are among the largest creditors, came ton & Co., Patrick McMichael, P. C. Bethel, R. D. Baker,
John Johoson, Pauline C. Fouel, John Stewarz, the ChemTooling with "old sledge."—[Norristown Herald.]

ical National Bank, A. J. Preston, W. M. Randolph, W. W. Corcoran, Wilson, Colston & Co., Richard Lathors W. Corcoran, Wilson, Colston & Co., Richard Lathors, Drexel & Co., and John A. Hamilton & Co. Of these, G. W. Norton & Co. and Patrick MeMichael were phaintiffs in test cases which were appealed to the United States Supreme Court, and the funding by these parties dismisses their suits and forces others who do not fund prior to January 31 to three years' litigation to reach the same position before the Courts now abandoned by these parties. Two payments of interest on the new bonds have already been made by the State Legislature.

OBITUARY.

ABRAHAM H. GODWIN. Abraham H. Godwin, a cousin of Parket Godwin, one of the oldest and best-known reside Paterson, New-Jersey, was selzed with a paralytic stroke while in a store yesterday, and died shortly after removal to his home. He was born near Paterson in 1807. His grandfather, General Abraham Godwin, was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, together with two of his granduncles, one of whom, Captain Henry Godwin, was taken prisoner at West Point and died while in the hands of the British. In early life he was engaged in storekeeping, and afterward he assisted his grandfather in keeping the Pasafterward he assisted his grandfather in keeping the ras-saic Hotel. About 1834 he went to Mobile, Ala., and en-tered into the cetton brokerage business. He was one of the stockholders of the first steam-ship line between New-Orleans and New-York. In 1843 he returned to Paterson and in partnership with Abraham Prail, Henry M. Low and John Edwards, entered into the manufacture of cot-ton yarus. He subsequently pursued the same business with his disterna a partner, in the factory now occupied by Hamil & Booth as a silk mill. Many years ago Mr. Godwin withdrew from netive business. He was at one time a director of the Manufacturer's National Bank of Brooklyn, and also of the Farment Fire Insurance Com-pany of this city. He leaves a large fortuse, and no children.

CAPTAIN HENRY J. WARD. Captain Henry J. Ward, who has been for nany years Superintendent of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Ferry, died at his home in Elizabeth N. J., on Friday, at the age of seventy-three years. He was born in Wales, on August 16, 1813, and was one o the earliest associates of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. He was engineer of the steamer Water Witch, one of the first steamboats plying between this city and Hartford, Conn. Thoroughly versed in all matters pertaining to steam vessels, his opinions were often sought by the old steam vessels, ills opinions were often sought by the out Commodore, Daniel Drew and others. It was a member and past officer of the fraternity of Odd Fellows, and for twelve years he held the oilies of Treasures of the Fire Department of the City of Elizabeth. The flags on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad ferrybouts were placed at half-mast vesterday, in his honor, and at I o'clock to-day a special train will start from the Liberty Street Ferry to carry his friends to Elizabeth, where the funeral will be held at 2 o'clock, in Grace Episcopal Charge

ROBERT DUMONT.

Robert Dumont, one of the oldest Custom-House brokers, and the senior warden of the Church of the Holy Trinity, died of pneumonia, on Priday, at his home in Summit, N. J., in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was an old resident of New-York, being the son of Dr. Dumout, and the nephew of Collector Swartwout, v whom he was sent with messages to Aaron Burr Fifty-three years ago be married the daughter of Thomas swords, who survives him together with a daughter and two sens. He founded the firm of Robert Dumont & Son, who surceeded Schuyler & Dumont, the oldest firm of Castom-Home brokers in the city. One of the organizers of the Interhof the Holy Trinty, he was elected warden at the first meeting, and he has been re-elected annually

JOHN McHOAG.

John McHoag died suddenly yesterday at is home, No. 19 West Fifty-third-st. He was born i Albany in 1813, and came of an old Scotch family. He as associated with Rufus K, King in the dry goods but iness in Albany until the war broke out, when he wa ted by President Lincoln to be a quartermaster nd he served under General Fitz John Perier in the Vir ginia compaigns. After the war he removed to this city and was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, after and was appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue, after-ward filling the office of Collector of Internal Revenue for the Vth District. Since the reduction of that aranch of the Government he has lived a retired life. He was an attendant at the Church of the Strangers. He leaves a widow, two sons, and a daughter, be wife of General Horace Porter. His brother, its first K. McHoag, is a law-yer in this city. The funeral will be at 3 p. in. to-morrow.

OBITUARY NOTES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5.—Colonel John Irwin Ne in, editor of The Patisburg Lead r, died at his home in ewickley, this morning, of Bright's disease, at the age o

Annapolis, Jan. 5.—Major Luther Giddings ed here this moraing at nine a, in. He served with dis-netion in the war with Mexico. Annapolis, Jan. 5.-Mr. Nicholas Deale

aperintendent of Construction of the Annapolis and Ell idge fadiroad, who was caught under the engine in the air and accident of Thursday, died here to-day between

THE MAN WHO KILLED THE SHEPHERD.

SUICIDE IN PENNSYLVANIA OF A MAN WHO TOOK LIFE IN GERMANY.

Hawley, Penn., Jan. 5.-In September last a German ascut forty years old, a stranger in the vicinity, applied for work to Baptist Deutzer, a farmer living in Deutzer was in need of help and employed the stranger. He proved to be an excellent farm hand. He formed in equalinances outside of the farmer's family, and seldom poke to may of them. He seemed to be constantly brooding over something, and would set by the hour with his head buried in his hands. Sometimes he would start up suddenly, look wildly around, and then slak back in his chair and resume his favorite position. All efforts to as-certain from him the cause of his singular actions were unsuccessful, but the only reply he would ever make to Inquiries was: "I have had a great sorrow." He was frequently heard, late at night, walking to and fro in his room, and had been heard to cry as if in terror, and to mean as if in great pain while asleep.

On Wednesday afternoon last Farmer Deutzer sent John" on an errand to Ludwig Keuthe's, a farmer who lived a mile or so away. When the hired man knocked at Kcuthe's kuchen door, it was opened by Mr. Keuthe The man stepped inside. Mrs. Keuthe threw up her hands and stargering back into a chair, exclaimed in Ger-man: "My God! the man who killed the shepherd!"

The stratger turned pale and looked quickly toward the sor, but regaming his composure almost instantly, trans acted with Farmer Keuthe the business on which he was sent, and waiked away. When he got back to his employ ers the faculty were surprised at the great change in his demeanor. For the first time since he came to the farm he was cheerful, talkative, and in good spirits. At supper he joined freely in the family conversation, and they could scarcely believe that he was the silent, morose man of a ew hours before. When he retired, about nine o'clock, he hade the family good-night, one by one, whereas he had previously shuffled off to bed without saying a word to

Thursday "John" did not make his appearance at the smal time, and Farmer Dentzer went to his room to a what detained hun. His bed had not been disturbed behind a closet door, which was open, the farmer lound

what defained him. His bed had not been disturbed, Behind a closet door, which was open, the farmer found the hedy of the hired man hanging from a beam. He had secured a whip-lash to a sidke in the beam, and fastening the other end around his neck had stepped from a chait and hanged himself. Almost immediately following this discovery Mr. and Mrs. Keuthe arrived at the farm-house, to tell of the discovery the latter had made in regard to the bird man.

Mrs. Keuthe left feermany for this country about five years ago. A year or so before, a young shepherd, who was employed on a farm mear her native village, had been murdered wille tending his sheep, and robbed of a small sum of noney. A man who worked on the same farm disappeared at the time, and the crime was traced directly to him, but he could not be found. Mrs. Keuthe — who was unmarried at that time—had seen this man frequently, and remembered his appearance well. She had nover seen Deutzer's hreed nan close by, but when she came

unmarried at that time—had seen this man frequently, and remembered his appearance well. She had never seen Deutzer's hired man close by, but when she came face to face with him at her kitchen door on Westnesday she recognized in him at once the marrieder of the shep herd. She could not recall his name, but his face was indefined in married and the same to Deutzer's, which was doubtiess owing to remorse and the hamning of his memory by the crime, and the fact that he had computed suicide after meeting Mrs. Keuthe, left no doubt in the mind of any that he was the marderer. The sudden chance in his demeanor is explained by the theory that the keeping of his dread secret and become an almost unbearable barried, of which the discovery by Mrs. Keuthe had relieved him. He doubtles sent back to termany and executed for his crime and he

A NATIONAL PIG IRON POOL PROPOSED.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 5 .- The Age of Steel prints the statement, on the authority of persons largely interested in the iron trade, that a scheme is on foot to poor the entire pig fron industry of the country. The pla to divide the country into six districts, each to be repre sented in the pool on a breds made up from the to producing capacity of the district and the profit earning espacity per ton as shown by the work of a series of years. Each furnace in a district is to share in the dis-trict's share of the general pool on a basis determined in the same way. One of the chief objects of the scheme is to ascertain the exact product or pig iron in the country, and with this information in the hands of the Executive Committee having the authority, to shirt down at any time and let the demand catch up with the supply so that time and let the demand calcularly with the scheme originals among the further men of the Lebigh Valley, but that strong efforts will be made to carry it out among the furnace men in other parts of the country, and that this is the first public notice of it.

The Czar was recently severely injured by

MR. VILLARD'S SUCCESSOR.

NO ONE YET CHOSEN-THE CANDIDATES. THE EX-PRESIDENT'S HEALTH IMPROVING-MR. OAKES'S AVAILABILITY.

Henry Villard, who resigned the presidency of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company on Friday, was reported to be much improved in health yesterday. One of his intimate friends, who saw him in the morning, said that he had appeared more natural than at any sime for several days. Mr. Villard slept well on Friday night for the first time n two weeks. He appeared to have regained life and courage in the morning when his friend called

to see him. Horace White, one of the two trustees to whom Mr. Villard has conveyed his city property, to secure his liability to the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, with the provise that any excess above this debt should be real to his wife, said yesterday: "Mr. from among its most distinguished citizens, but it has Villard's indebtedness to the company is about \$344,000, and is the balance of account extending over the entire period of his connection with it. It was not unusual for him to step across the hall and borrow money for the Oregon and Transcontmental Company when it happened to need it; but in every instance he ordered the loan to be charged to his personal account. Sometimes the balance was in his favor and sometimes in ours. The present gebt is the balance of this long account. He has placed the Madison-aye, property in the hands of Mr. Endicott and myself as trustees simply to protect this debt.

"No, were are not obliged to sell the property within any specified time. I suppose that we shall sell it finally, but we are under no restrictions in regard to it. mortgage on it amounts to \$167,000 but the house iself probably cost half a million. The original mortgage was for \$250,090, but the recent transfer to Mr. Holmes and Mr. Adams, who assumed their part of the mortgage on the whole property, reduced Mr. Villard's liability to \$167,000. The house and land, together with the lots in the rear of it, may be worth \$1,000,000,"

"How soon will Mr. Villard remove from the house?"

"Not before Spring, I think," Mr. White replied. 'His house at Dobbs Ferry is practically uninhabitable during the winter season, and, therefore, he will probably remain where he is until he can go there. There is no immediate necessity for him to leave his present residence. Of course, if he should pay his obligation to the company he might revoke at any time the trust deed. I do not think it possible that his affairs can be arranged so In Mr. Ortgies's gallery. Comparing the exhibition which as to enable him to redeem the property. The house was first opened at yesterday's private view in the south is in his wife's name, having been given to her when Mr. Villard was certainly worth several millions." A successor to Mr. Villard as president of the Northern Pacific Railroad has not yet been chosen. It is doubtful if the special committee to which the consideration of the matter was intrusted will report before the adjourned meeting on January 17. Vice-President Oakes has been taked about for the office, and it is understood that many of the directors are in favor of his prometion. They wish him, however, to remain in his present position and to add to the duties of vice-president those of general manager. It is expected that he will seen remove to St. Paul to carry into effect the known wishes of the board. The chief names mentioned in connection with the presidency are those of John Sherman and William Windson, ex-secretaries of the Treasury, and Angust Belmont. Stremons efforts to persuade Mr. Belment to take the office, even temporarily, have recently been made. He has refused to accept the responsibility under any circumstances. The is understood to have said, in reply to the offer, that he would not take the position It is doubtful if the special committee to which the refused to accept the responsibility under any circumstances. He is understood to have said, in reply to the offer, that he would not take the position for either thirty days or thirty minutes. J. Pierpont Morgan, ef Drexel, Morgan & Co., and John W. Ellis, recently of Winslow, Lanier & Co. were unable to chance his decision on this subject. "If we could ent Oakes in two," a friend of the road said yesterday, "so that one-half of him could be at 81. Paul and the other half here, there would be no difficulty in choosing a new president,"

Rufus Hatch said, just as he was going into the company's office: "My candidates are Mr. Brilings or Vice-President Harris, of the Eric Road. One of them is the man the Northern Pacific really wants,"

RAPID TRANSIT BY ELECTRICITY. At the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commisoners yesterday, William F. Sherman, of Chicago, Secres Study of a Head," will be found interesting, although tary and Superinten lent of the Calcago Elevated Passenger and Automatic Mining Railway Company, called ateation to the fact that in Chicago there was in operation | last sprint, and we should cather have seen senathing in sectional elevated railroad that had carried 50,000 | the line of the portrait which he exhibited with the ad also been run by cable, and any motor could be ap- distracted by appreciation of the dalaty color scheme plied to it. He asserted that the cost of construction was which she forms a part. The harmoniters ofen ling of less than that of any other clevated road. The car trucks innic, ersumy backer and and darker dads show a color of the ear handing below. The car-wheels are doubles welcome Mr. Daniel Huntington back to the fold after his larged and have oscillating axles, which prevents frie- long absence from the exhibitions of this society. His ion when turning curves. The conducting wires and | contribution is a view to Venice-cauat, gondola, red transmitters are emirely out of the way. If a wheel capped gondollers, redlish white pulsees tow transmitters are emirely out of the way. If a wheel breaks there is no liability to accident, as the trucks are so constructed that a duplicate wheel takes the load without any depression of the car. There is no possibility of the car leaving the track or coming in contact with any obstruction on the track. The cars can be run by electricity as fast as 100 miles an hour, or as slow as may be dealted, and they can be stopped without partners suddenly. Mr. Sherman exhibited maps and plans, showing the construction of his elevated road and plans, showing the construction of his elevated road and plans, showing the construction of his elevated road and be application of the motive power to the cars, and he invited the Commissioners to see the system in scratton in Calcago at the Exhibition buildng. The cars are practically noiseless, he said, ng. The cars are practically noiseless, he said, to tracks being sunk in a wooden cushion, and other pedilarities of construction tending to deaden sound. The est of the elevated structure, domine track, ready for the als and cushions, would be \$71,000 per mile. He estibited the prospectus of a proposed rapid transit electric and in accordance with his system from Boston to San rancesco "in thirty-six hours." He stated that an act as to be Introduced in the Massachusetts Lexishium ultiorizing the construction of an elevated railroad on dis system in floaton. th, of No. 4 East Thirty-fifth-st., said that a

THE WESTERN ALLIANCE NOT COMPLETE. A DENIAL FROM THE BURLINGTON OFFICIALS-DE

FECTS OF THE POOL. Chicago, Jan. 5.—The statement credited to Vice-President Hayes, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, telegraphed from New-York, to the effect that the Eurling ton road had agreed to close the contract on January 17 to pool the competitive business, is denied by the officials to pool the competitive business, is denied by the officials of the Burlington coad in this city. They positively declare that the Burlington bas not agreed with the new Western Albance to do mything. The company has been committed to no amounced policy. It is not the policy of the Burlington road to form a part of the second pool, as suggested at the conference here on Friday, and there seems to be no present likelinood that it will do so. It is contended that the tripartite agreement may not be able to stand, as it comes in direct conflict with the agreements hereinforce entered into, and that it is used in direct conflict with the greements hereinforce entered into, and that it is used in direct conflict with the provisions of the Transcontinental pool, only recently organized, and to withdraw from which requires 29 of days notice, it is also given out, authoritatively, that the tripartite agreement has no popular. In this view, it is not decemed improbable, from the Burlington standpoint, that the new alliance may prove to be short-ived, as to break the older combinations already formed metal prove more runnous than to attempt to solde by the new agreement. The Burlington officials deny the statement telegraphed that they contempate running solid tarongen trans into Omaha via Flatismonth. Their trains will so into Conneil Burlings in them, it is not denied that frequent negatiations, with a view to securing the co-operation of all the Western roads in the new aliance, but winout result have escaleded in a rinning solid tarongen it is not denied that frequent negatiations, with a view to securing the co-operation of all the Western roads in the new aliance, but winout result have escaleded in a rinning solid tarongen it may be a formed, with the Burlington on one side, and the Calon Pacific and its use as asserted that if a new pool is formed, with the Burlington on one side, and the Calon Pacific and its use allowed the other, the pool will necessarily extend to Oglen and inclusi the Denver and the Grande R

APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER. Harmsburg, Penn., Jan. 5.—Application was ade at the State Department to-day for a charter to the ittsburg and Allegheny Central Railroad Company, cap-

tal stock \$1,200,000. The company proposes building a affrond from Chartiers township, Allegheny County, to New Salem, Westmoreland County, a distance of forty ACTION DEFERRED. No action has yet been taken to cut the Dela-

SPECULATIVE EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON,

sixteen cars of corn were sold. Nearly one hundred members were present. Both buyers and sellers were excited, and the bids and offers came in faster than they could be noted by the superintendent of the cash.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE MAYORALTY-SILK EXHIBITION-PER-SONAL AND SOCIAL.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—Everybody knew when Mr. W. V. McKean, Editor of The Ledger, was mentioned for Mayor, that he could not afford to accept the nonfination. His prompt editorial statement that his name must not be used was therefore no supprise. After that had appeared Mr. G. W. Childs, proprietor of The Ledger, was suggested. Of course also The Ledger de elined for Mr. Childs. Either of these gentlemen would make exactly the sort of Mayor Philadelphia needs, but the great personal sacrifice which would be required puts both out-of-the question. There is no doubt that there signally failed. Now they are looking for some prominent business man for Highway Councissioner body who will give Philadelphia clean streets. Mr. John Wanningker has been approached, and he does not take so unkindly to the idea as it might have been thought he would.

The late Joseph D. Murphy was at one period of lib career in constant contest with the newspaper men. I recent years, however, he was very popular with them.

Preparations have already been began for the Silk Exhibition of the Women's Salk Culture Association in this city, which is to continue from Menday, April 21, to Saturday, May 2. The fair is to be on a much more extended scale than the first effort of the Association in January, 1882.

have been very poor, consisting of worn-out plays which have been presented in the city over and over again. The Philadelphia theatre goer has often cause to com-plain of this state of affairs.

Now that the holidays are over the round of winter so Now that the holidays are over the round of winter so-ciety entertainments begins in carnest. There is to be a nail of the debutantos at the Natatorium Hall. On Wednesday Mrs. A. J. Cassatt gave a children's fancy dress party at her residence near flaverford College. The young married ladies are to give three balls in the annex of the Union League; one this month, one in Feb-ruary, and one in March. A bell of the City Troop is talked of. The second anniversary dinner of the Cicy er Club occurs on January 12.

The elevated railroad men are again to the fore, but they will have a hard struggle to accomplish their par-pose. The powerful interests of the surface roads are

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

The Artists' Fund Society has returned to the shelter of the paternal roof after sejacrning for a seaso at Dobbs Ferry is not incumbered by mortgage. It | gallery of the Academy with the exhibition of four or five years ago, it is plain that the society presents vastly in. creased claims upon public interest. The exhibition is a large one, numbering some 105 works, and showing a prevalence of fluore studies. g-nres and waterscapes. Nearly all the members are represented by two and some by three examples. Messra, Sonniag, Talt, Cropsey, Grey Loop, P. P. Ryder, Carlin, Crancia, Colyer, Faceball, Hennessy, J. Ogden Wood, Hicks, Casilear, and Louis Lan with his "bold Florentine styles of frames,"-have we no them always with us? To these piles of resistance we flud a flavoring lent by the contributions of Messrs, Millet, A. R. Thayer, Bolton

Jones, Homer Martin, Quartiey and Carieton

Mr. startin's subtic use of coloring and fanelful atmos-phere are well seen in his "In the Paddock," and his scene "On a Norman Read," is a quiet and attractive study of pleasing times. Something of the softness which characterizes Mr. Martin's landscapes might well be transferred to those of Mr. Jones. With all due credit for the zealouout-ol-door work which is felt in his pictures, Mr. Jone occasionally betrays a hard and metallic style of patiting not well he that in Mr. Picknell's landscapes. We have seen many spring scenes from Mr. Jones's casel which tacked the defaut attitude of his "Salt Meadows near Aumsquam." We nest acknowledge a preference for his "Late Autumn," No. 67, with a purplish light among the bare trees which recalls the artist's water-color drawing of a like subject. Mr. Harry Chase, like Mr. Jones, makes his debut with the society in this exid bitlen. His contributions are marines, a " Breezy Day off scheveningen," and others; there is little variation Mr. Clime's subjects or methods. Mr. Wignins's "Under the Apple Trees at Barbezon" and Mr. Quartiey's dashing marine are both creditable works, and Mr. Thayer's ople by electric motor. It had been running in the younger artists in 1882. Our interest in the robust hibition building for six weeks without accident; it classical maken who chants Mr. Malee's "Hymn" is on of the ear on the sides the body | sense unusually delicate and reflical. It is measure t teresting record of an Arab pligrinnge across the weary desert, while Mr. A. C. Howland has been content to stay at home and depict an eager but decrepit old fisherman with mouth agape, arms extended and eyes fixed upon his float. Mr. Hovenden's romantic figures tell us nothing new, nor does Mr. Frank Fowier's "Heloise." Mr. Dillman sends a clever gen e. a study of a hoot-black, and another picture "A Garden Nook"—we wonder if Mr. Dillman will always remain contented with this kind of work. Mr. Maitland Armstrong contributes a large painting of "The Bar-Bar Harbor,"—no doubt an accurate likeness, but thin in quality, Mr. McCord's "Sunset, Bidderord Pool," occupies the first place in the gallery, and therefore should be mentioned. But we have seen ar less ambitious works by Mr. M. Gord more happily composed, more vigorous and possessing more feeling than this. The little landscape by Mrs. Eliza Greatorex—"Washington's landmark by the old Morris house"—betrays the touch of a sensitive rand, and should be of interest in days when historical reminiscences are at a premium. Messrs. Arthur and Ernest Partin, Edward Gay and G. H. Jewell send characteristic examples. For the ret, these works can be seen during the coming week at the Academy, and the sale will be held at Association Hall by Mr. Ortgies, assisted by Mr. Kirby, on the evenings of January 15 and 16. BARTLEY CAMPBELL VS. MRS. LANGTRY. Bartley Campbell wrote a play some time ago

Stephenson, an English playwright, allowed his fancy t play called "Teril." The second play Mrs. Langtry bought and intended to produce it at the Fifth Avenu Theatre to-morrow night, with Charles Coghlan as the leading man. The production of the play has been ex-tensively advertised. When Mr. Campbell heard that Mrs. Language lead decided to appear in the play in this Mrs. Langtry had decided to appear in the play in this city he wrote and requested her to refrain from using the title of "Perth." Mrs. Langtry asked for reasons and Mr. Campbell's lawyers sent a letter to the actress and one to John Stetson, in which they tareatened to do an amountion restraining them from the use of the title. Mr. Stetson and to a Tarist so, reporter Friday inght that the play was Mrs. Langtry's property and tout sac was to play her own company at his theatrs. He was sure, however, that sice would not refuse to change the trile of "Pertl" if sic thought sit, Campbell's claims just ones. Although the advertising and been extensive, the money spent upon it was not lost, for changes could be easily made. The play would unquestionably be produced to morrow night whether the title was changed of not. COLONEL MAPLESON'S PROMISE.

A LETTER FROM AN INDIGNANT PRIMA DONNA. To the Editor of The Tribune, Sm: The use which Mr. Mapleson makes of my name in an interview with a reporter of The Torsess; published this merning, is so areazing as to make it my duty at once to lay before the public the facts touching my engagement at the Academy of Music, in this city, Mr. J. H. Mapleson called upon me at my hotel, here, when I was about to sail for my home in Paris. He professed to have been seeking me both sides of the Atlantic (as appears by his interview with a TRIBUNE reporter, 19th November 1883), and used argument and persuasion to induce me to appear in opera at the Academy of Music under his direction. I objected upon the ground that I had been too long absent from America to appear in opera with pecu mary profit, here, at a time when the greatest living artists were in full tide of success before the New-York public are, Luckewanna and Western Railroad off from through
Mr. Mapleson replied by promising special announcerious with the Western pool roads. ments of my intended appearance, and pleaded his negent need of fresh attractions. Several persons were present, and I find that their recollection of his statements fully agree with my own. Upon Mr. Mapleson's fourth visit Bosrox, Jan. 5.—Seldom has the floor of the I consented to appear, and signed with him a Bosron Commercial Exchange witnessed a scene of greater trade excitement than at its regular session to-day, and never in the history of that institution have the sales on call for future delivery run up to so high a figure in a single day. One hundred and thirty-eight cars of oats and

influence beyond my knowledge. If such neglect or mismanagement has resulted—as might have been expected—in Mr. Mapleson's failing to realize his pecuniary expectations from his contract with me, that is not my affair. I have done my best to come to his aid as he requested, and I am quite content to leave the question of my artistle success to the public which was present at my last appearance at the Academy of Music in New York, or to those that filled the Grand Opera at Paris, the Manzoni at Mism and the Imperial Opera at St. Petersburg, upon similar occasions. Mr. Mapleson's pretence to have received "New Year's greetings" from me is an utter fabrication. The only communication with him which I desire is the surrender of his contract and the discharge of his intelstedness to me under it, and this, for some unexplained reason, he persists in withholdiar. I am, sir, with great respect, Ecerti House, New Fork, Jan. 3, 1884. NORDICA.

THE FIRE RECORD.

SIX ALARMS WITHIN AN HOUR.

The Fire Department was compelled to perorm some lively work for an hour after 5 p. m. yester day, in which time five fires broke out and a false alarm was sounded. Two of the fires were in the same district one at No. 335 Fourth-ave, and the other at Nos. 316 and 318 East Twenty-sixth-st., and the alarmboxes were pulled almost simultane usly at 5 p.m. One engine company and two book and ladder companies were required to answer the call for both. The Fourthave, fire proved to be triffing. A gas jet had set fire to a curtam in the glass factory of Louis Tiffany, and the flames were extinguished with little loss. The fire in Twenty-sixth-st, was in the the drying house of the John Stephenson Company, limited, a two-story frame building hard wood lumber. About 40,000 feet of lumber, intended while being subjected to great heat. A second alarm was sent out and the firemen were able to keep the flatnes from the humber pile, but the drying house and its contents were destroyed. The loss was estimated by a nomber of the company at about \$20,000. It was covered by

while the fire was still burning a false alarm was sent from the box at Fourth-st, and Lafayette-place, in the same district, and engines from another district were sent to the place. A 5:15 p. m. an alarm was sent from the box at Forty-ninth-st, and Sixth-ave, for a fire in the parior of Charles Wing's house, No. 67 West Fiftleth-st, A Christmas tree had cought fire from a lighted candle. The firmes were extinguished so quickly that the damage was alight.

was slight.

Two more fires were discovered at 6 p. m., and alarms were rung at Mulberry and Eayard sis, and at Broadway and Canal-st, about the same time. Two companies in that district were due on both alarms. Flames had started in some manner unknown in the rooms of Harris Goldman, on the top floor of the tenement house, No. 98 Bavard-st. They were suppressed before the damage had exceeded \$100. The other fire was more scrious. If start do not the top floor of No. 312 Canal-st, occupied by H. Gershel, manufacturer of clocks, and before the firemen could subdue it, stock worth about \$8,000 had been decould subdue it, stock worth about \$8,000 had been dedershel, manufacturer of cloaks, and before the fireteen d subdue it, stock worth about \$8,000 had been de-yed and the building had been damaged to the extent

JUMPING FROM A SECOND-STORY WINDOW. A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday norming at Nos. 126 and 128 Front-st., a frame dwelling loing damage to the extent of \$3,000. Some of the in mates escaped suffocation by jumping from a second

AN OLD HOTEL DESTROYED. St. Louis, Jan. 5 .- Fire broke out in the old St. Nicholas Hotel building on Fourth-st. about 10 p. m. yesterday, and caused its total destruction; the walls alaing. The building was mainly occupied by Charles E. Lewis, dealer in undertakens' goods, and C. O. Balter, manufacturer of picture frames. There were about thirty rooms on the upper floors which were used as a lod fing house. The occupants saved their personal effects, but the property of the house was destroyed. The entire building was owned by the Connecticut Life Insurance Company. The following is a flat of the approximate losses: Charles E. Lewis, cabinet hardware and upbelsterers, trimming, \$75,000 to \$80,000, insured for \$2,2,600; C. O. Balter & Co., morthly and frames. \$45,000, insured for \$75,000; hardware and for \$86,600. The other smaller losses will prevably amount to \$15,000, hadding \$75,000, housed for \$86,600, that other smaller losses will prevably amount to \$15,000, hadding a total of \$230,000.

TROUBLE WITH THE ENGINES.

Chicago, Jan. 5,-Fire was discovered in he Benerivage Flat, on Michigan-ave., at 4 a.m. Owing to the trouble experienced in working the engines on account of the intense cold, the building was much damaged and floated finide. No lives were lost. The building co-tained fifteen flats, occasied by 110 people. It was errored at a cost of \$110,000. The damage is estimate at \$50,000; the insurance was \$60,000. The individus range from \$1,000 to \$4,000, making a total of

STATE PROPERTY BURNED. Syracuse, Jan. 5 .- The wood-work shop of he Whitney Wagon Works, part of the roof of the salt where reservoir, owned by the State, and the factory of the Crandall Type Writer Company were burned last at it. The loss will amount to neward of \$45,000. The whitney Waron Works is desaid for \$15,000 and the Crandall Type-Writer Company for \$5,000.

CHURCH DAMAGED BY FIRE. Philladelphia, Jan. 5.—Fire early this morn ardestroyed the tower of the Church of St. Charles

DAMAGE OF \$10,000 IN CHICAGO. Chicago, Jan. 5 .- A fire brake out early last mount No. 212 Randolphest, and caused a damage of

gromeo, at Twentieth and Christian sts. The body of schurch and organ were damaged by smoke and water

LOSSES IN SEVERAL PLACES.

Syracuse, Jan. 5,-The old buildings of the conduct Pottery at Geddes and their contents were armed this morning. The loss is about \$16,000. BLANSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 5,-The Isabelle Furnace Comkany's cru-her at Pottstown was destroyed by fire last light. The loss is \$20,000.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 5 .- A three-story frame budness building at La Grange, Ind., was burned early this morning, and with it five others. The loss is \$50,000.

A FATAL SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Baltimore, Jan. 5 .- A difficulty occurred at midnight last night in the eastern portion of the city be-tween James Hare and John Scanlon, which resulted in the death of Hare and the probable fatal shooting of Scanlon. Have claimed that he had been robbed while Scanon. Have enamed that he had been seen. Last right Hare went to Scar'on's liquor shop and fired twice on Scarlon, one shot tal __y effect in his stomach, and one in the arm. Scanlon retirmed the fire, and Hare was shot through the head and instantly killed.

A NEW PASTOR IN NEW-HAVEN.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 5 .- The Rev. W. W. Mc-Lane, recently called from the pastorate of the Steuben-ville (Ohlo) Congregational Church to the pulpit of the College Street Congregational Church, in this city, has signined his acceptance.

CLOSING COAL MINES.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 5 .- The fourth pool coal operators have accepted Umpire Weeks's decision, fixing the rate of miners wages at three cents, but, as they assert that it is impossible to pay three cents at present, the mines will be closed until trade improves. The suspen-sion will affect about 1,800 men.

MONIES TO HAVE A NEW TRIAL,

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.-Henry Monies, who was convicted a short time ago of having been con-cerned in the Kensington Bank robbery in 1371, was today granted a new trial, it inving been shown rather con-clusively that the bank watchmap, who identified Monies, was mistaken, and that the prisoner was not one of the robbers.

Lancasten, Penn., Jan. 5,-Christian N. Heisand, a boy, white counting near Landisville, this county, resterday, came in collision with a fence and received aparies from which he died shortly afterward.

A FATAL COASTING ACCIDENT.

NEW-ENGLAND TOBACCO INTERESTS. HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 5 .- To-day the com-

mittee appointed at last Tuesday's meeting of the New-England Tobacco Growers' Association started for Wash-ington, where legal aid has been obtained to assist them in protecting domestic tobacco growers.

GUILTY OF MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE. BATH, Me., Jan. 5.-Daniel Wilkinson, on trial for the naurder of Pohee Officer Lawrence, was to-cay found guilty of naurder in the first degree. A motion will be made for a new trial.

A CENTENARIAN BURNED TO DEATH. Sr. Louis, Jan. 5.-The cabin of a negress who was said to be over a century old was burned at Brooklyn, Ill., this morning. The old woman perished in the flames.

BANGOE'S STANDARD TIME ORDINANCE, Bangor, Me., Jan. 5 .- Mayor Cummings today vetoed an order passed by the City Council to change the city clock in Mercantile Square to standard time.

THE ATALANTA TO SAIL TO-DAY. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5 .- Jay Gould's yacht,

the Atalanta, will sail for Charleston, S. C., to-morrow, The calendar and memoranda cards published by Slote & Janes are neal, simple, and comprehensive, dving in small compass information necessary to busy

A MEXICAN RIOT.

HOW NEW NICKEL COINS WERE RECEIVED DISCONTENT IN THE MARKET-PLACE-THE PRESI-

DENT'S CARRIAGE ATTACKED.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 21, 1883 .- The festi-

vals held in this capital seem to be innumerable. but to-day we have had a fiesta which was not put down on either the religious or civic calendars. The present disturbance cannot be termed a revolution, but rather a riot like the court riots of Eng. land, brought about by the sufferings of the poorer classes. The new nickel coins of one, two and five cents, issued to the amount of some \$1,000,000. have been in forced circulation for several months, and from the first have been disliked by the public and especially by the Indian population. The merchants have from time to time refused to accept them at par, and they have suffered a discount vary. ing from ten to twenty-live per cent. The newspapers and Congress have given the nickel question much attention and discussion, and the Chambers some two weeks ago, just before their adjournment, passed a law regulating the quantity or percentage to be received in nickel in payment of Federal customs, limiting its value as a legal tender in business transactions at twenty centavos. The law, however, does not seem to be satisfactory to the public, and for a day or two past there have been rumors of discoutent in some of the interior cities. Here in the capital the pulque shops have been refusing to receive nickel, as the hacendados or farmers, cultivators of the pulque plant which produces the great national drink, insisted in being paid in silver. The particular event which brought on the riot was the payment last evening to the employes of one of the largest eigarette fac-

tories in the city of their wages in nickel. The discontent of these comploves was transferred this morning to the warket-place. About 10 o'clock noney-changers were to be seen with great quantities of the coins spread out before them on little mats, and on every side were to be heard remarks about "nickel! nickel!" and the question: "How much in silver and how much in nickel?" Later on a difficulty arose with a money-changer m the market who was purchasing the nickel of the poor people at thirty per cent discount, and a shot or two were fired, which was enough to send the poor people to the Plaza in great excitement, crying, Death to the nickel!" Immediately the shopkeepers began to put up their shutters and bar their doors, and in a short time all business was suspended. President Gonzalez drove rapidly by in the direction of the Alameda and shortly after General Perfirio Diaz passed. The Plaza in front of the Palace was filled with a dense crowd of people, mostly Indians, all throwing up their hats and shouting "Death to the nickel" to he gentlemen standing on the balconies of the Treasury Department. Throughout the crowd were nterspersed many policemen, a few mounted, while about the Palace doors were squads of cavalry and infantry. When the President's closed carriage whirled past the Cathedral there was a general rush for it,

many of the Indians throwing nickel coins into the

vindows of the carriage. The crowd pressed so losely around the horses that the earringe was rought to a stand-still, when the President hurriedly got out, and, with his usual coolness, face-1 his assailants. Immediately a squad of cavalry dashed forward from the middle palace-door to the support of the President, and at the same moment there sailied forth from the north door some of the cadets of the military College of Chapultepee and a number of citizens. Just at this moment there was an attempt to dismount a cavalryman and three shots were first The crowd pressed the President and his supporters back to the stone cross at the corner of the Cathedral garden. One could not but admire the brave fashion in which, with but one arm, but with firm soldierly bearing, Gonzalez faced the mob and addressed it, though at the very moment some cowardly fellows, a few rods behind, were throwing great stones, as big as one's two fists, among the group. If the President and his followers escaped without broken heads or bruised bodies it is a marvel. Waiting but an instant, they forced their way across the pavement to the north door of the Palace, and while a few persons in the crowd were throwing stones, even at that critical moment, a portion of the Indians, with their innate reverence for their superiors, took off their hats and remained nneovered. Just before reaching the Palace door a ery went up, "Viva el Presidente," but at the same moment a number of stones thew through the air and one man was hit. Happy the man who were a "tile" at such a ment. Scarcely had the President taken refuge in the Palace at the urgent request of his friends, when there sallied from the north door an obsert and squad with ritles at shoulder arms. They marched forward some tou rods, the crowd failing back before them, when suddenly they halted, the officer gave the command, and every rifle was pointed directly on the crowd. Then followed the poposite year the wind so rapidly as the Indians from that square, many taking refuge in the cathedral. The solders immediately deployed in skirmish line and after that kept the people away from the Palace. Then began a general breaking of the lamps before the Square the crowd made demonstrations against the city government. Here the gendarmes arrested a man whom the people tried to rescue, and the podarmes resisting two were shot and another field or his life.

It may truly be said that such disturbances in Mexico are musual in these later days, for species flew through the air and one man was hit.

darmes resisting two were shot and another fled for his life.

It may truly be said that such disturbances in Mexico are unusual in these later days, for sne use had until to-day eight years of undisturbed political peace. Many of the gas lamps in the beautiful avenue of the *incod** hago were broken, while in many of the lanierus of those in Plateros and San Francisco sts. one sees stones that tell the tale. The Cafe Sturbridge preserves as a remembrance of the day several paying stones whish came crushing through the unpryfected windows. All the afternoon and evening the streets have been patrolled by so diery, while occasionally numbers of men arrested in the suburbs have passed, heavily guarded, on their way to the prison. The street cars have continued running all this day with apparent indifference to the excitement in the city, while the bill poster has made his rounds affixing to he walls his glaring red sheets, with the cut of an enraged bull and valuant banderillers, amounting the usual sanday bull light at Huisichai—riot or no run.

The President bravely took his afternoon drive to

The President brayely took his afternoon drive to The President bravely took his afternoon drive to the Pasco, thork this afternoon in an open carriage, without escort, and was respectfully sainted by the people. The City Council at dusk issued a procla-mation that it would purchase in large quantities meats, bread, vegetables and other necessaries, sell-ing them to the poorer classes at just prices and for makel coins. Much complaint has been made for some time of the greatly reduced size of the basers' loaves.

some time of the greatly reduced size of the bakers' loaves.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Minister of Publis Works, and other prominent Government officials, who have been absent a few days in Vera Cruz attending the cerebrations of the "Tamashipus," the first Mexican Transatlantic steamer return to-night, and some fears are entertained for the safety of the train or of disturbances at the Vera Cruz railroad station on its arrival.

The rot hus no pointeal significance, was without leaders, and not a conflict of parties. The disturbances in the Piaza were the acts of men carried away by the excitement of the moment, and provoked by the attacks of the police, rather than a preseditated assault upon the President.

The city seems quart to-night, and it is to be hoped that the matter of the nickel will be satisfactority arranged without further difficulties or loss of life.

THE PILOT-BOAT DISASTER FUND.

The Maritime Exchange fund for the families of tha men lost on the pilot-boat Columbia No. 8, was divided yesterday. The percentages were based on the information obtained concerning the needs of the families and the number of small children to be cared for. The division was made by a committee of the Nartime Exchange, Robert P. Forter, of The Tronton, the treasurer of the fund esthected on the Alaska at the time of the disaster, and W. D. Morgan, one of the Pilot Commissioners. The amount divided was \$7,203, which recinied the contributions of the Pilot Commissioners, except a small sum reserved subject to future calls, and a few contributions of the Pilot Commissioners, except a small sum reserved subject to future calls, and a few contributions to which special conditions were attached. The widow of Fortblade, the sieward, received \$2.164.40, Mrs. Christian Wolfe, \$1,583.96; Mrs. Barker, an aunt of Wilman Watte, the boat keeper, and custodian of his brothers and sistors, \$1,005.64; Mr. White's father, \$200; Mrs. Charles Noble, \$1,007.72; Mrs. Thomas Metcaler, \$710.80; and Mrs. Kaiph Noble, \$431.88. The Maritime Exchange fund for the families of the

GIVING GAMBLERS ANOTHER CHANCE.

Cincago, Jan, 5,-Judge Smith, of the Superfor Court, rendered a decision yesterday declaring un-constitutional the set of the Legislature under which damages could be recovered from the owners of houses

in which money had been jost in gambling.